Exhibit 4

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTED, et al., Plaintiffs,	§ § §	
v.	§	No. 1:15-cv-372-RP
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, et al., Defendants.	§ § §	

Exhibit A: Declaration of Lisa V. Aguirre

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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v.	§	No. 1:15-cv-372-RP
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, et al., Defendants.	§	

DECLARATION OF LISA V. AGUIRRE

I, Lisa Aguirre, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, hereby declare and say as follows:

1. I am the Director of the Office of Defense Trade Controls Management (DTCM), one of four directors within the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC), Bureau of Political-Military Affairs at the Department of State. I have held this position since June, 2013. My roles and responsibilities in this position include managing, overseeing or supporting all DDTC activities.

2. Prior to holding my current position, I was Director of the Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance in DDTC for over three years, during which time I oversaw numerous DDTC activities, including the management and processing of registration applications and registration fee submissions, reviews of export licenses for prohibited parties, the DDTC Company Visit Program (CVP), a program in which State Department officials visit arms exporters or end users to gather information on compliance with the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), and reviews under the

Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS). As Compliance Director, I also oversaw civil enforcement actions and provided support to criminal enforcement matters under ITAR. In these capacities at DDTC, I have become familiar with the application of the AECA and ITAR as part of DDTC's mission and the full range of DDTC activities in support of its mission.

3. Since joining DDTC, first as a contractor in June 2007, and then through appointment to the federal service in July 2008, I have served continuously in defense trade controls roles.

4. This declaration is submitted in support of the opposition to a motion for preliminary injunction to be filed by the official capacity defendants in the above-captioned case. The information contained herein is based on my personal knowledge and on information provided to me in my official capacity.

Directorate of Defense Trade Controls

5. The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) is part of the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM), which reports to the Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security. DDTC controls the export and temporary import and brokering of defense articles and services covered by the United States Munitions List (USML), in accordance with 22 U.S.C. §§ 2778-2780 of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR Parts 120-130).

6. DDTC's mission is to carry out the purposes of the AECA to further world peace and the national security and foreign policy of the United States, including by ensuring that commercial defense exports support key objectives of U.S. national security and foreign policy, including weapons nonproliferation, support for allies, and preservation of human rights. DDTC also seeks to ensure that regulation keeps pace with innovation, that U.S. industry and foreign partners comply with applicable policies and requirements, and that the munitions export process is reliable and predictable. DDTC also serves as a resource to the U.S. government, industry, and foreign counterparts on defense trade matters.

7. As part of its mission, DDTC licenses the export and temporary import and brokering of items subject to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR") and seeks to ensure appropriate compliance with, and enforcement of, these regulations. DDTC also maintains, reviews, and clarifies the U.S. Munitions List (USML), and oversees the Commodity Jurisdiction process.

8. The Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy (DTCP) within the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls oversees the development of policy and guidance related to exports of defense articles and services on the USML and subject to the ITAR and the AECA. DTCP manages the interagency Commodity Jurisdiction process, which determines whether or not certain items are controlled on the USML when questions arise concerning whether or not an item is subject to the licensing jurisdiction of the Department of State. DTCP also prepares all changes to the ITAR, which are published in the Federal Register, manages bilateral defense

trade agreements, such as the United Kingdom and Australia Defense Trade Cooperation Treaties, and provides export control policy and regulatory guidance to exporters, defense manufacturers, and foreign allies and partners.

Statutory and Regulatory Framework

9. The Arms Export Control Act (AECA), Section 38(a)(1) (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)), authorizes the President "in furtherance of world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United States . . . to control the import and the export of defense articles and defense services and to provide foreign policy guidance to persons of the United States involved in the export and import of such articles and services. The President is authorized to designate those items which shall be considered as defense articles and defense services for the purposes of this section and to promulgate regulations for the import and export of such articles and services. The items so designated shall constitute the United States Munitions List."

(a) The statutory authority of the President to "promulgate regulations for the import and export of such articles and services" has been delegated to the Secretary of State by Executive Order 13637, § 1(n). This delegation requires that "Designations, including changes in designations, by the Secretary of State of items or categories of items that shall be considered as defense articles and defense services subject to export control under section 38 (22 U.S.C. 2778) shall have the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense."

(b) The authorities under the AECA delegated to the Secretary of State have been further delegated pursuant to Department of State Delegation of Authority 293-2, *Delegation of Authority by the Secretary of State to Officers of the Department of State and the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development of Authorities under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and Other Related Acts* (Oct. 23, 2011), which delegates to the Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security "the functions conferred on the Secretary by Executive Order 13637 relating to sales and exports under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 *et seq.*)."

10. The ITAR, 22 C.F.R. Chapter I, Subchapter M, Parts 120-130, as amended, 79 Fed. Reg. 77884 (Dec. 29, 2014), implements the AECA. Section 120.1 of the ITAR sets forth how the ITAR is administered:

(a) Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778), as amended, authorizes the President to control the export and import of defense articles and defense services. The statutory authority of the President to promulgate regulations with respect to exports of defense articles and defense services is delegated to the Secretary of State by Executive Order 13637. This subchapter implements that authority, as well as other relevant authorities in the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 *et seq.*). By virtue of delegations of authority by the Secretary of State, these regulations are primarily administered by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs.

11. The ITAR provides what particular activities constitute an export. Section 120.17 defines an "export" to mean:

> (1) Sending or taking a defense article out of the United States in any manner, except by mere travel outside of the United States by a person whose personal knowledge includes technical data; or
>
> (2) Transferring registration, control or ownership to a foreign person of any aircraft, vessel, or satellite covered by the U.S. Munitions List, whether in the United States or abroad; or
>
> (3) Disclosing (including oral or visual disclosure) or transferring in the United States any defense article to an embassy, any agency or subdivision of a foreign government (*e.g.*, diplomatic missions); or
>
> (4) Disclosing (including oral or visual disclosure) or transferring technical data to a foreign person, whether in the United States or abroad; or
>
> (5) Performing a defense service on behalf of, or for the benefit of, a foreign person, whether in the United States or abroad.
>
> (6) A launch vehicle or payload shall not, by reason of the launching of such vehicle, be considered an export for purposes of this subchapter. However, for certain limited purposes (see § 126.1 of this subchapter), the controls of this subchapter may apply to any sale, transfer or proposal to sell or transfer defense articles or defense services."[1]

[1] On June 3, 2015, the Department of State published in the Federal Register a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) proposing revisions to the ITAR. Among other proposed changes, the Department proposed to clarify the definition of "technical data" by

12. Part 121 of the ITAR sets out those "articles, services, and related technical data" that have been designated as defense articles and defense services pursuant to sections 38 and 47(7) of the AECA. These items make up the USML. There are 21 categories on the USML under which a particular item may be designated as a defense article.

13. As relevant to this litigation, under Category I, *Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns,* the following items are designated as defense articles:

(a) Non-automatic and semi-automatic firearms to caliber .50 inclusive (12.7 mm).

(b) Fully automatic firearms to .50 caliber inclusive (12.7 mm).

(c) Firearms or other weapons (*e.g.*, insurgency-counterinsurgency, close assault weapons systems) having a special military application regardless of caliber.

(d) Combat shotguns. This includes any shotgun with a barrel length less than 18 inches.

(e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors for the articles in (a) through (d) of this category and their specifically designed, modified or adapted components and parts.

(f) Riflescopes manufactured to military specifications. (See category XII(c) for controls on night sighting devices.)

(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers (frames) or complete breech mechanisms for the articles in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this category.

(h) Components, parts, accessories and attachments for the articles in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this category.

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specifying that technical data may take the form of, inter alia, CAD files. In addition, to make more explicit the existing control on exports, the Department proposed to add a paragraph specifying that providing technical data on a publicly-accessible network, such as the Internet, is an export because of its inherent accessibility to foreign powers. The Department has requested that interested parties submit comments on these and other elements of the proposed rulemaking between June 3 and August 3, 2015. *See* Exhibit 7.

(i) Technical data (as defined in § 120.10 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in § 120.9 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles described in paragraphs (a) through (h) of this category. Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles described elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME.

(j) The following interpretations explain and amplify the terms used in this category and throughout this subchapter:

(1) A firearm is a weapon not over .50 caliber (12.7 mm) which is designed to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or which may be readily converted to do so.

(2) A rifle is a shoulder firearm which can discharge a bullet through a rifled barrel 16 inches or longer.

(3) A carbine is a lightweight shoulder firearm with a barrel under 16 inches in length.

(4) A pistol is a hand-operated firearm having a chamber integral with or permanently aligned with the bore.

(5) A revolver is a hand-operated firearm with a revolving cylinder containing chambers for individual cartridges.

(6) A submachine gun, "machine pistol" or "machine gun" is a firearm originally designed to fire, or capable of being fired, fully automatically by a single pull of the trigger.

14. In addition to the inclusion of "technical data" for Category I defense articles on the USML, there are several other provisions of the ITAR related to "technical data."

a. Section 120.10 of the ITAR defines "technical data" as "(a)(1) Information, other than software as defined in § 120.10(a)(4) which is required for the design, development, production, manufacture,

assembly, operation, repair, testing, maintenance or modification of defense articles. This includes information in the form of blueprints, drawings, photographs, plans, instructions or documentation[;] (2) Classified information relating to defense articles and defense services on the U.S. Munitions List and 600-series items controlled by the Commerce Control List; (3) Information covered by an invention secrecy order; or (4) Software (see § 120.45(f)) directly related to defense articles.[2] (b)[3] The definition in paragraph (a) of this section does not include information concerning general scientific, mathematical, or engineering principles commonly taught in schools, colleges, and universities, or information in the public domain as defined in § 120.11 of this subchapter or telemetry data as defined in note 3 to Category XV(f) of part 121 of this subchapter. It also does not include basic marketing information on function or purpose or general system descriptions of defense articles."

b. Section 120.6 of the ITAR defines a "defense article" as "any item or technical data designated in § 121.1 of this subchapter. This term includes technical data recorded or stored in any physical form, models, mockups or other items that reveal technical data directly relating to items designated in § 121.1 of this subchapter. It also includes forgings, castings, and other unfinished products, such as

[2] This sentence added by 79 FR 61226 (Oct. 10, 2014).
[3] Amended by 79 FR 27180 (May 13, 2014, effective Nov. 10, 2014), as corrected by 79 FR 66608 (Nov. 10, 2014).

extrusions and machined bodies, that have reached a stage in manufacturing where they are clearly identifiable by mechanical properties, material composition, geometry, or function as defense articles.[4] It does not include basic marketing information on function or purpose or general system descriptions."

c. Section 120.9 of the ITAR defines a "defense service" as "(1) The furnishing of assistance (including training) to foreign persons, whether in the United States or abroad in the design, development, engineering, manufacture, production, assembly, testing, repair, maintenance, modification, operation, demilitarization, destruction, processing or use of defense articles; (2) The furnishing to foreign persons of any technical data controlled under this subchapter (see § 120.10), whether in the United States or abroad; or (3) Military training of foreign units and forces, regular and irregular, including formal or informal instruction of foreign persons in the United States or abroad or by correspondence courses, technical, educational, or information publications and media of all kinds, training aid, orientation, training exercise, and military advice. (See also § 124.1.)"

d. Collectively, the "technical data" provisions serve the purpose of limiting the export of detailed information needed to manufacture, maintain, or operate defense articles controlled on the USML. Such

[4] This sentence was added to the definition of defense article by 79 FR 61226 (Oct. 10, 2014).

export limitations advance the purposes of the AECA by limiting the ability of foreign powers to design, develop, and produce defense articles in lieu of being able to obtain those articles directly. Absent the inclusion of technical data in the ITAR, the ITAR's limits on arms transfers would be of negligible practical effect because the ITAR would leave unregulated the exportation of the fundamental technology, know-how, blueprints, and other design information sufficient for foreign powers to construct, produce, manufacture, maintain, and operate the very same equipment regulated in its physical form by the ITAR.

15. The ITAR also sets forth the policy on designating and determining how a specific article or service may be designated as a defense article or defense service.

a. Pursuant to section 120.3, a particular article or service will be designated as a defense article if it: "(1) Meets the criteria of a defense article or defense service on the U.S. Munitions List; or (2) Provides the equivalent performance capabilities of a defense article on the U.S. Munitions List."

b. Section 120.3 also provides that a specific article or service "shall be determined in the future as a defense article or defense service if it provides a critical military or intelligence advantage such that it warrants control" under the ITAR.

c. Section 120.3 also specifies that the "intended use of the article or service after its export (*i.e.*, for a military or civilian purpose), by itself, is not a factor in determining whether the article or service is subject to the controls of this subchapter."

16. ITAR jurisdiction extends only to the export of defense articles, defense services, and technical data. For this reason, ITAR does not limit the ability of Defense Distributed or others to distribute CAD files to U.S. persons within the United States for domestic use.

The Commodity Jurisdiction (CJ) process

17. Commodity Jurisdictions, commonly referred to as "CJs," are the determination made by the Department of State identifying the export control jurisdiction of goods, services and information.

18. The purpose of these determinations is to reach a conclusion as to whether, for purposes of export controls, goods, services, or information are under the jurisdiction of the Department of State pursuant to ITAR or under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, which administers the Export Administration Regulations (EAR).[5]

[5] A few categories of goods, services, or information are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy, Department of Homeland Security, or another Executive Branch agency. Goods, services, or information may also be within the public domain and not subject to export controls at all.

19. Section 120.4 of the ITAR establishes the CJ procedure,[6] which "is used with the U.S. Government if doubt exists as to whether an article or service is covered by the U.S. Munitions List. It may also be used for consideration of a re-designation of an article or service currently covered by the U.S. Munitions List. The Department must provide notice to Congress at least 30 days before any item is removed from the U.S. Munitions List." As required by Section 120.4, the determination "entails consultation among the Departments of State, Defense, Commerce, and other U.S. Government agencies and industry in appropriate cases." In the vast majority of circumstances, the CJ procedure is unnecessary because there is no doubt as to whether an item to be exported is a defense article or defense service.

20. Section 120.4 of the ITAR sets forth the criteria for making a CJ determination: A designation that an article or service meets the criteria of a defense article or defense service, or provides the equivalent performance capabilities of a defense article on the U.S. Munitions List set forth in this subchapter, is made on a case-by-case basis by the Department of State, taking into account:

(i) The form and fit of the article;[7] and

[6] *See* 58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, as amended at 71 FR 20536, Apr. 21, 2006; 75 FR 46843, Aug. 4, 2010; 78 FR 22753, Apr. 16, 2013; 79 FR 8084, Feb. 11, 2014.

[7] The form of a commodity is defined by its configuration (including the geometrically measured configuration), material, and material properties that uniquely characterize it. The fit of a commodity is defined by its ability to physically interface or connect with or

(ii) The function and performance capability of the article.[8]

21. Section 120.4(f) further requires that "State, Defense and Commerce will resolve commodity jurisdiction disputes in accordance with established procedures. State shall notify Defense and Commerce of the initiation and conclusion of each case."

22. Section 120.4(g) provides an avenue for appeal of a CJ determination:

A person may appeal a commodity jurisdiction determination by submitting a written request for reconsideration to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Defense Trade Controls. The Deputy Assistant Secretary's determination of the appeal will be provided, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the appeal. If desired, an appeal of the Deputy Assistant Secretary's decision can then be made to the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs.

23. DTCP considers a variety of information in its consideration of CJ requests, including the information attached to the request (such as product brochures, technical specifications and/or blue prints, sales information, etc.), the USML category in which an item most likely may fit, previous CJs on the technology or related matters, and previously-issued export licenses for similar items.

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become an integral part of another commodity. [*See* Note 1 to paragraph (d), section 120.4 of the ITAR.

[8] The function of a commodity is the action or actions it is designed to perform. Performance capability is the measure of a commodity's effectiveness to perform a designated function in a given environment (e.g., measured in terms of speed, durability, reliability, pressure, accuracy, efficiency).

After DTCP prepares a preliminary analysis, the CJ request and preliminary analysis are circulated to the relevant interagency partners for consultation.

Defense Distributed's CJ Requests

24. In early May, 2013, DTCP became aware through media reports that Defense Distributed (DD), a pending 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation located in Austin, Texas, had placed on an unrestricted website executable Computer Aided Design (CAD) files enabling the manufacture of plastic firearm components, accessories, and attachments with a 3D printer. *See, e.g.*, Exhibit 1.

25. As a result, the Department of State's Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance (DTCC) became concerned that these files might be subject to the ITAR, in which case DD might be exporting these files without authorization. DTCC therefore sent a letter to DD, suggesting that they remove the files from their website and submit CJ requests to determine whether the files were controlled by the ITAR. *See* Exhibit 2. DD complied with the request and on June 21, 2013, submitted ten CJ requests. *See* Exhibit 3.

26. In its CJ submission, DD identified a number of publicly available sources for information on how to manufacture firearms and related components, including books on gunsmithing and gun design blueprints and schematics available in a variety of media, including on the Internet. DD asserted that their CAD files were no different from any other medium that contains basic manufacturing "know

how" for firearms, and that these files should be found to be in the public domain and not controlled under the ITAR. *See* Exhibit 3.

27. In addition to conferring with other agencies in accordance with ITAR Section 120.4, DTCP sought to better understand additive manufacturing and 3D printing hardware and technology and its evolution and diffusion, the impact of the availability of CAD files (and other, similar data files) on the enforcement of export controls, and the application of multilateral export control regime, particularly the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls on Conventional Arms and Dual-use Goods and Technologies, to such files and technologies. DTCP consulted other State Department offices and U.S. government agencies to benefit from their expertise and consideration of these technologies and issues. In addition, DTCP organized a conference on additive manufacturing/3D printing technology in March 2014.

28. In January 2015, while consideration of DD's June. 2013 CJ requests was ongoing, DD submitted a CJ request for the "Ghost Gunner," a computer numerically controlled (CNC) press for milling metal firearms components. *See* Exhibit 4. On April 15, 2015, DDTC responded by providing a CJ determination to Defense Distributed, finding that the Ghost Gunner would not be subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of State. *See* Exhibit 5. In the course of consideration of the Ghost Gunner, DTCP determined that project files and data files for producing a defense article on a 3D printer or similar device constituted technical data on that defense article that would be subject to ITAR jurisdiction.

Resolution of the Ghost Gunner CJ request also helped DTCP conclude the CJ process for DD's June 21, 2013 CJ requests. On June 4, 2015, DTCP provided CJ determinations for the requested items. *See* Exhibit 6.

DDTC's CJ Determination

29. In making its CJ determination, DDTC identified several factors that warrant treatment of DD's CAD files as technical data subject to ITAR jurisdiction.

a. The central function of DD's executable CAD files appears to be to enable the manufacture of end-items that are ITAR-controlled defense articles.

b. As DD described in its Ghost Gunner CJ request, DD's CAD files can be used to "automatically find, align, and mill" a defense article such as a firearm on a 3D printer or other manufacturing device. Manufacture of a defense article in this way requires considerably less know-how than manufacture in reliance on conventional technical data, which merely *guides* the manufacture of a defense article and requires additional craftsmanship, know-how, tools, and materials.

c. Although DD contended that the technical data constituted published data already in the public domain, the existing material in the public domain identified by DD did not include CAD files that could be used to automatically generate defense articles. Because CAD files provide the

additional functionality described above, DD's CAD files are a meaningful step beyond previous, public-domain material.

d. In addition, because DD's CAD files are information similar to "blueprints, drawings, photographs, plans, instructions or documentation" that can be used to automatically manufacture defense articles, DDTC concluded that the regulations place them within ITAR commodities jurisdiction.

30. Based on these considerations, its consultations with other State Department offices and U.S. government agencies, its own expertise, and the text of the AECA and ITAR, DDTC concluded that DD's CAD files fall within the jurisdiction of the ITAR as technical data under Category I, subsection (i) of the USML, relying on the definition of technical data in 22 C.F.R. § 120.10(a)(1). DDTC concluded that other information, including a "read-me" file submitted by DD for a CJ determination, did not fall within the jurisdiction of the ITAR. Accordingly, DDTC's determination does not restrict DD from discussing information and ideas about 3D printing, either domestically or internationally, as long as such discussions do not include the export of technical data.

31. Classification of DD's CAD files as within the jurisdiction of the ITAR is not an outright prohibition on the export of these files. Rather, ITAR requires that DD obtain a "license or other approval . . . pursuant to the ITAR prior to any export" for these CAD files.

32. Should DD submit an application for approval to export its CAD files, DDTC will review the proposed export, including its intended recipients and the type, form, and scope of the export. DDTC will consider the application in accordance with the factors enumerated in 22 C.F.R. § 126.7, including whether such export is prohibited "by any statute of the United States." 22 C.F.R. § 126.7(a), whether such export would be "in furtherance of world peace, the national security or the foreign policy of the United States." 22 C.F.R. § 126.7(a)(1), whether "[a]n applicant, any party to the export or agreement, any source or manufacturer of the defense article or defense service or any person who has a significant interest in the transaction has been debarred, suspended, or otherwise is ineligible to receive an export license or other authorization from any agency of the U.S. government." *id.* § 126.7(a)(6). In addition, there are numerous countries to which exports of some or all categories of defense articles are prohibited. *See, e.g.*, 22 C.F.R. § 126.1.

33. In my experience, the overwhelming majority of ITAR licensing applications are approved outright or approved with conditions intended to safeguard the defense article being exported from use in a way that would damage world peace or the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States. Of course, any given licensing application will only be approved if the application satisfies the standards required under 22 C.F.R. § 126.7.

Likely Effects of the Preliminary Injunction Sought by Plaintiffs

34. The entry of a preliminary injunction authorizing the posting of DD's CAD files to the Internet without restriction would make those files available worldwide to any Internet user, thereby permitting the export of those files to any foreign person or foreign power with access to DD's website. Such an injunction would deny DDTC the opportunity to consider, among other things, whether any specific export of DD's CAD files would violate the law or would cause significant harm to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States.

35. Absent a specific request for an export license, I have considered the likely impacts of an unrestricted export of DD's CAD files to any interested person, entity, or foreign power and concluded that the likely effect of a preliminary injunction would be to cause significant harm to the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States. Although a comprehensive enumeration of the possible harms would be difficult, I can identify the following as among the most concerning:

a. The "Liberator" firearm included in DD's CAD designs presents a specific and unique risk to the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States. The Liberator is a plastic firearm which can be produced in a way as to be both fully operable and virtually undetectable by conventional security measures such as metal detectors. police and security services, could particularly, (though not uniquely) cause damage U.S. foreign policy interests. If U.S.-origin CAD files were used to

manufacture an undetectable "Liberator" in a foreign country, and that weapons was then used to commit an act of terrorism, piracy, assassination, or other serious crime (e.g., to compromise aviation security overseas), the act itself – or the interests of a foreign country in holding the United States accountable – could cause serious and long-lasting harm to the foreign policy and national security interests of the United States.[9]

b. The United States and other countries rely on international arms embargoes, export controls, and other measures to restrict the availability of defense articles sought by terrorist organizations. Making DD's CAD files available through unrestricted access on the Internet would provide any such organization with defense articles, including firearms, at its convenience, subject only to its access to a 3D printer, an item that is widely commercially available. Terrorist groups and other actors could then potentially manufacture and use such weapons against the United States or its allies.

c. Making DD's CAD files available through unrestricted access on the Internet would likewise provide access to the firearms components and replacement parts to armed insurgent groups, transnational organized criminal organizations, and states subject to U.S. or UN arms embargoes.

[9] Undetectable firearms are unlawful in the United States pursuant to the Undetectable Firearms Act of 1988. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 922(p). Although the "Liberator" design includes insertion of a six-ounce piece of metal to make it detectable by metal detectors, this metal content can be removed without rendering it inoperable, thereby permitting it to be both operable and undetectable.

Access to weapons technology coupled with the uncontrolled and increasingly ubiquitous means of production (i.e., 3D printers or other similar manufacturing technology capable of executing CAD files) could contribute to armed conflict, terrorist or criminal acts, and seriously undermine global export control and non-proliferation regimes designed to prevent the dangerous and destabilizing spread and accumulation of weapons and related technologies. U.S leadership in these areas also would suffer, contributing overall to a more dangerous international environment.

d. Many countries, including important U.S. allies, have more restrictive firearms laws than the United States and have identified firearms CAD files for 3D printers as a threat to domestic firearms laws. For example, both the United Kingdom and Japan have arrested individuals for manufacturing or attempting to use firearms CAD files and 3D printers to manufacture firearms. *See, e.g.*, http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-27322947, accessed, June 6, 2015. Unrestricted exports from the United States of munitions or technical data, such as DD's CAD files, which could be used to automatically manufacture a firearm or other defense article, would undercut the domestic laws of these nations, increase the risk of domestic violence in those countries, and thereby damage U.S. foreign relations with those countries and foreign policy interests.

36. In my judgment, the entry of a preliminary injunction in this matter would increase the risk of all of the foregoing harms. Indeed, such an injunction could reasonably be expected to bring attention to DD's CAD files, making awareness of their capabilities and accessibility known more widely to individuals, entities, and foreign powers that would make use of DD's CAD files to the detriment of U.S. foreign policy and national security interests.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on June 10, 2015.

Lisa V. Aguirre

EXHIBIT

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the guardian

3D-printable guns are just the start, says Cody Wilson

The inventor of 'The Liberator' plastic firearm believes in an open future and the 'complete explosion' of all gun law

Alex Rayner

Monday 6 May 2013 11.56 EDT

Cody Wilson is a polite, 25-year-old law student at the University of Texas in Austin, with dark, close-cropped hair and a forward, affable charm. This week he plans to release the blueprint for a gun that can be downloaded from the internet and produced using a 3D printer.

He and his friends have spent almost a year developing the Liberator, a "Wiki weapon" that can be assembled from components made on an $8,000 (£5,150) printer that they bought on eBay. Using files shared online, the machine creates the solid parts from layers of plastic.

Wilson's group, Defense Distributed, thinks everyone should have access to a gun and is working to make it possible through Defcad.org, a depository for weapons designs. It was set up in December after its files were removed from another site following the Sandy Hook elementary school shootings. In March, Wilson was issued a federal firearms licence, allowing him to make guns legally.

"I come from a typical middle class family, for the United States in the south: religious parents, conservative values, though we didn't own a lot of firearms," he says. "We had one shotgun that we never really used."

Despite buying a shotgun shortly after turning 21, Wilson says it was his studies, first as an English literature major, then as a law student, that started his interest in the politics of weapons ownership. "I read [19th-century French anarchist theorist Pierre-Joseph] Proudhon," he says, "I like Jean Baudrillard. I like their critiques of mass culture."

He admits that, given current technology, printing a gun is the least effective way of obtaining a firearm, and that it is easier to simply fashion a gun from the contents of any hardware store.

Yet he half hopes, half believes that soon, thanks to the convergence of file-sharing and 3D printing, there will come about "a complete explosion of all available gun laws. I think we should be allowed to own automatic weapons; we should have the right to own all the

terrible implements of war, as [American political philosopher] Tench Coxe said, and I think this principle probably applies globally."

A self-described child of the internet age, Wilson is an admirer of Julian Assange and Kim Dotcom. "I number myself among them, at least in spirit," he says. "I think the future is openness to the point of the eradication of government. The state shouldn't have a monopoly on violence; governments should live in fear of their citizenry."

His ambitions don't stop at firearms. Ultimately, he wants to turn Defcad into "the world's first unblockable open-source search engine for all 3D printable parts", a Pirate Bay-style archive not only for printable pistols, but for everything from prosthetic limbs to drugs and birth-control devices.

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Shots fired from world's first 3D-printed handgun

Cody Wilson, 25, successfully tested plastic handgun built by his Texas firm Defense Distributed using an $8,000 3D printer

Adam Gabbatt in New York

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The world's first gun made almost entirely by a 3D plastic printer has been successfully fired in Texas.

The successful test of the plastic handgun, which was built by Defense Distributed using an $8,000 3D printer, came after a year of development. The company, which is run by 25-year-old Cody Wilson, now plans to publish the blueprints for the gun online.

Wilson and a companion successfully fired the gun for the first time in Austin, Texas, at the weekend, Forbes reported. A video published online shows the gun held in place by a metal stand, with yellow string attached to its trigger. By yanking on the string, the pair were able to pull the trigger from 20ft away, successfully discharging a .380 caliber bullet.

Defense Distributed's device is controversial because of the way it is made. Fifteen of its 16 pieces were constructed in a second-hand Stratasys Dimension SST 3D printer, Forbes said. The final piece, the firing pin, is a common nail available from any hardware store. The printer used ABS plastic to create the gun parts, which were then slotted together by Wilson. After Forbes's revelation, the BBC filmed a later test, in which Wilson successfully fired the gun by hand.

The Undetectable Firearms Act of 1988 makes it illegal to manufacture in the US any firearm that is not detectable by walk-through metal detectors. To combat this, Wilson inserted a 6oz piece of steel into the body of his gun, making it legal.

How long the law stays this way remains to be seen, however. On Sunday, New York senator Charles Schumer called for legislation to make building a gun with a 3D printer illegal, and said he and the New York congressman Steve Israel would introduce the Undetectable Firearms Modernisation Act, which would ban weapons like Wilson's.

Such an act would not be the first setback for Wilson, a law student at the University of Texas. An attempt to raise money for the 3D printed gun project through Indiegogo was thwarted when the crowdfunding website took his pitch offline, citing a breach of rules. After Wilson raised $20,000 through Bitcoin donations, he was hindered again when

Stratys seized back his printer.

Defense Distributed acquired a second-hand Stratys, however, and carried on experimenting. Wilson successfully made and tested parts of an AR-15 semi-automatic rifle - the weapon which has been used in a number of mass shootings in the US - before turning his attention to a plastic handgun.

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